

printed out of any monies which shall come into the treasury to the credit of the internal improvement fund, for the following surveys to be made under the direction of said board of commissioners; for the survey of a canal, or for a canal part of the way and railroad the balance of the route, commencing at or near Mount Clemens on the Clinton river, to terminate at or near the mouth of Kalamazoo river and for the survey of a canal route to unite the waters of the Saginaw river with the navigable waters of the Grand or Maple River, and for the purchase of surveys and other instruments, and for the survey of the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, with a view to the improvement of the same by slack water navigation.

Sec. 8. That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies which shall come into the treasury to the credit of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the construction of a canal and railroad, on the route first mentioned in the preceding section, if the said board of commissioners shall decide that it is practicable to construct a canal and railroad on said route.

Sec. 7. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies which shall come into the treasury to the credit of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the construction of a canal to unite the waters of the Saginaw with the navigable waters of the Grand or Maple river, if said board of commissioners shall decide that it is practicable to construct a canal on said route.

Sec. 8. The board of commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to contract for and purchase in behalf of the people of the state, all and singular the charters, privileges and franchises of the Havre Branch Railroad Company and the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, to the credit of the internal improvement fund, for that purpose and towards the construction thereof: Provided, The same can be purchased on the terms specified in the third section of this act. Approved March 20, 1837.

A true Copy, KINTZLE PRITCHETT, Secretary of State.

Extract from AN ACT entitled "An Act to provide for the organization and support of Primary Schools."

ART. 4. Township boards of school inspectors, their powers and duties.

Sec. 21. There shall be chosen at each annual township meeting, three school inspectors, in the same manner as other township officers are chosen.

Sec. 22. Said inspectors shall have power, and it shall be their duty,

1. To meet within ten days of their election, at the office of the township clerk, who shall be ex-officio clerk of the board, and organize by choosing one of their number chairman, who shall preside at their meetings.

2. To divide the township into such a number of districts, and to regulate and alter the boundaries of such school districts, as may from time to time be necessary.

3. To describe and number the school districts of their township.

4. To apply for and receive from the county treasurer all moneys appropriated for the primary schools in their township, and from the collector of the township all moneys raised therein for the same purpose as soon as the same shall be due.

5. To apportion the school moneys received by them on or before the first of March of every year, among the several school districts, and parts of districts, in their township, in proportion to the number of scholars in each, between the ages of five and seventeen years, as the same shall be shown by the last annual report of the director of each district: Provided, No money shall be apportioned to any district from which a report shall not have been received, nor to any district in which a school shall not have been kept at least three months.

Sec. 23. The chairman of the board of inspectors shall be the treasurer of said board; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to require of said chairman, a bond, to be given to the township, in double the amount to be received by him, in two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the supervisor, conditioned for the faithful appropriation of all moneys that may come into his hands, by virtue of his office; said bond to be lodged with the township clerk, who is hereby authorized in case of the non-fulfillment of the condition of said bond, to sue for the penalty thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 24. On or before the fifteenth of October of each year, they shall make out and transmit to the county clerk a report, setting forth,

1. The whole number of districts in their township.

2. The number of districts from which reports have been made, within the year.

3. The length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.

4. The amount of public money paid to each.

Sec. 25. If the board of school inspectors shall neglect or refuse to make such report by the time set forth in the preceding section, they shall forfeit to the use of the schools of their township, the sum of fifty dollars, and the full amount of the money lost by their failure, with interest on the same, to be recovered in an action of debt, by the township collector, before any court having competent jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 26. Whenever it may be necessary or convenient to form a district from two or more adjoining townships, the inspectors, or a majority of them, from each such adjoining township may form a district, regulate and alter the same. And the director of such district so formed shall make returns to each township from which said district is formed, specifying in said returns that only which belongs to said township.

The above is an extract of the act approved March 10, 1837. It is important that the township boards elect the inspectors as provided for in the school law. The whole act will soon be published with such forms as the law requires.

AN ACT amendatory to an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of township and county taxes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory and in addition, and of the act of 21st March, 1836, therein recited, shall be, and the same are hereby

made applicable to all future assessments and collections of taxes to defray the public and necessary charges for state, county and township purposes; Provided, however, That the time for the collection and payment of said taxes, shall not be extended as directed by the first section of the first recited act.

Sec. 2. The several collectors of each of the townships in the several counties hereafter elected, shall give bond with good and sufficient security to the treasurer of the proper county, to be approved by the supervisors of the respective townships, conditioned for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, according to the direction of such treasurer; on or before the fifteenth day of November in each and every year, and before entering on the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. The second section of the act to which this act is amendatory and in addition, shall be and the same is hereby inoperative, so far as regards the powers and duties of township officers elected to office from and after the first Monday of April next.

Sec. 4. The fourth section of the act to which this is amendatory and in addition, shall be so amended that it shall read, the duty of the township clerk of each and every township in the several counties of this state, to furnish certified copies of the tax roll of such township, one copy to the treasurer of the county, and another copy to the clerk of the board of supervisors, and the supervisors of their county shall allow them severally a reasonable compensation for such services.

Sec. 4. The Sheriff and county clerk, elected in each of the several counties of this state, shall give a bond to the auditor-general, in addition to the bond required to be given by such sheriff or county clerk as now directed by law, in a sum not less than four thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, as the auditor-general may direct, with two or more good and sufficient sureties such as the auditor-general may approve of, and to the satisfaction of the district or prosecuting attorney of said county, before whom the said bonds shall be taken in duplicate, one copy of which the district or prosecuting attorney shall file in his office, and the other copy he shall transmit to the auditor-general, which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful execution of the duties of such sheriff and county clerk in office, and to account for, and pay over according to law, all public moneys which may come into the hands of such sheriff or county clerk for the use of this state, or for the use of any of the counties therein; and the said sheriff or county clerk will deliver to his successor in office all books, records, papers, documents and other things which such sheriff or county clerk may have or hold in right thereof, and pay the balance of all moneys that may be found due to the state or to any of the counties therein, and it shall be the duty of every sheriff and county clerk to give a bond as in this section directed, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act: Provided, That the sheriff and county clerk of the counties of Mackinac and Chippewa shall respectively be permitted and required to give bond as aforesaid within ninety days from and after the passage of this act, and every sheriff and county clerk, who shall fail or neglect to comply with the requirements herein made, or who shall fail or neglect to make his returns, and to pay all public moneys in the hands of such sheriff or county clerk as directed by law, shall be deemed to have vacated his office, in which case it shall be the duty of the auditor-general to publish such fact in the state paper, and in all the papers authorized to publish the laws, which shall be an official communication addressed to the district or prosecuting attorney of such county, that the electors of said county may elect a citizen of the county where the vacancy shall so happen, to fill the same according to law.

Sec. 6. In case of the sickness or absence of the district attorney of any county, it shall be the duty of one or both of the associate circuit judges of said county to perform the duties required of the district or prosecuting attorney in the preceding section.

Sec. 7. In all assessments for taxation of land actually used and occupied for farming purposes; all improvements of less value than \$500, and buildings erected thereon, under the value of \$250, shall be exempt from the assessment list and from taxation. No lands shall be assessed at a less sum than three dollars per acre.

Sec. 8. It is made the duty of the auditor-general to transmit a sufficient number of copies of this act, and of the act to which this is amendatory and in addition, with the form of the bond required to be given by the county treasurer and township collectors, to the several county treasurers and clerks of the several counties, with directions to every such county treasurer and county clerk, immediately on the receipt of said copies, to send one or more to each of the supervisors and township clerks in said county; and at the same time to transmit to the district or prosecuting attorney of the respective counties a sufficient number of the like copies, with the form of the bond required to be given by sheriffs and county clerks, according to the direction of this act.

Approved March 20, 1837.

A new branch of Military Tactics.—Among the escapes and adventures of the day (5th of May), that of Lieutenant O'Connor, was one of the most singular. Seeing a number of Spaniards in disorder, he mistook them for Chappellgorris, and ran to rally them, when he found that he had tumbled into the hands of the Carlists. A musket snapped in his face, and a bayonet at his breast, informed him of his awkward mistake. Parrying the latter with his fist, he struck right and left in the approved style of pugilism, and flooring both his antagonists, who were considerably astonished at the novel mode of conducting the battles of the quon, he took to his heels, and being a first rate leaper, cleared walls and ditches, and rejoined his regiment, with the loss of his hat, sword and cloak, which had fallen in the scuffle. This interesting matter was witnessed by the old Spanish governor at the castle, who, viewing the action through a telescope, declared that he saw a British officer attacked by two Carlists, liberate himself "boxando."—Twelve months in a British Legion.

There are two men living on White river, bearing the names of "Drybread" and "No-sop." They cannot live very far from Mr. Starvation.—Ind. Lit. Gas.

From the Jacksonville Courier, March 11. Good News!—Better News!—Best News! The Prospect bright!

War at an end.—Through the politeness of Col. Dell, of this place, we are favored with the following intelligence just arrived from Black Creek.

The intelligence contained in the letter of Mr. B. M. Dell is confirmed by that brought by the steamer Free Trade, also just from the same place. The sources from which this intelligence comes, entitles it to credit. If Microny and Philip have unqualifiedly surrendered, the war is indeed over, and Gen. Jesup, by his success and the amende honorable lately published, has covered himself with glory.

To the Editor of the Courier: Sir—I send you an enclosed letter from my brother at Black Creek. It contains gratifying information. You are welcome to it for publication if you think proper. Respectfully yours &c.

JAMES DELL.

Black Creek, March 10, 1837.

Dear Brother—An express arrived at this place 12 o'clock last night, bringing this agreeable intelligence from Gen. Jesup, that the war is in reality closed. The Indians have given up—have surrendered.

All the Chiefs, but Osceola have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the tenth day of April next, prepared for removal to their western homes. The Indians say that O. Osceola is on the Suwanee, and that they will bring him to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April. In great haste, or I would write more fully. Yours,

BENNET M. DELL.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived the packet ships WESTMINSTER, Capt. MOORE, from London, and the NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HOKK, from Liverpool, which placed us in possession of London journals to the 17th, and Liverpool to the 18th ult.

The extracts we make relate principally to the state of the English money market, and English commerce. We lament that we can find in them nothing of a satisfactory character. Even the decline in the value of cotton in Liverpool, is evidently owing to the deranged state of the money market in England.

Two motions have been made in the House of Commons by radical members, the one to take from the bench of Bishops the privilege of a seat in the upper House, and the other to do away with the property qualification in voters. They were both lost, but still there were a sufficient number of votes in their favor, to excite serious alarm for the permanency of British institutions;—these two motions carried, the whole fabric would fall.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs had been interrogated in the Commons on the subject of the capture of the British vessel Vixen by the Russians. In the first instance, he replied, that the matter had been submitted to the law officers of the crown for their opinion and subsequently he stated that it would not be proper to make this opinion known. We do not think from present appearances that it is probable any serious war will ensue, particularly as it is stated that Lord Durham, the British Ambassador at Petersburg remained on the best terms with the court there.

Though our dates from France are not later than those received yesterday, we take occasion again to refer to the state of things in that country. Most prominent in which appears the danger which still continues to threaten the life of Louis Philippe. Another plot to assassinate him, it is said, has been discovered. He is almost a prisoner in his palace, and when he stirs out, it is necessary for his safety, to observe the most jealous precautions. A garde royal is spoken of. Another fact, indicative of the state of moral feeling in Paris, is the astonishing increase in the number of suicides.

It would seem that a second expedition against Constantine is at least delayed. Marshall Clausel has been removed from his command on the Coast of Africa, and that station given to General Darnaud. Both in France and England the opposition to the present Ministers, appears very active. M. THIERS is said to be intriguing to supplant the present president of the Council. In England a dissolution of parliament is spoken of and the increasing strength of the conservative party is evidently viewed with alarm by their political opponents.

A general movement of the British Legion in the north of Spain was about to take place. It was supposed that being numerically stronger than the Carlists, besides having an artillery served by troops from the regular British army, that Gen. Evans could not fail to drive the Carlists before him.

In other respects, we see no important change in the state of things either in Spain or Portugal.

The influenza though apparently diminishing in England, still continues very prevalent in France and Germany.

LOSPEX, Feb. 17. Thursday Evening.—There has been altogether, a more cheerful feeling in the city to-day, though it would be too much to say that the symptoms of distress have wholly disappeared. It is at least something gained in the general estimation that the weekly meeting of the Bank Directors has passed over without any new measure adopted on the currency, and it may be added, that they are even understood to have evinced a disposition to risk something more in quarters where it was shown that assistance would be usefully bestowed. Of course the utmost strictness of investigation in all such cases is made an absolute condition beforehand.

The reports that are in circulation concerning two more respectable houses, are destitute of foundation, and consequently I abstain from giving you their names. The amount of bills drawn by—upon the houses of Hermann, and which will be returned protested to New York, is variously estimated at from nine to ten millions of dollars; but it is expected that T. Barrett & Co. will be enabled to resume their payments next month. The house of Lee, Maddox & Wood, after a short suspension of one day, have resumed their payments and operations, as it was found that they had ample means to meet every demand upon them, and their credit is unimpaired.

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Washington in the Session.—We take the following from a lively, spirited sketch with this title, by Mr. N. P. Willis:

Aside from society, the only amusement in Washington is frequenting the capital. If one has a great deal of patience and nothing better to do, this is very well; and it is very well at any rate till one becomes acquainted with the hands of the celebrators in both the chambers, with the noble architecture of this building and the routine of business. This, one, it is time we turn to a spectator. The finer orators seldom speak, or seldom speak warmly, the floor is oftenest occupied by the eye than the ear, or, in other words are better delivered by the newspapers, and there is a great deal of formula etiquetual sparring which is not even entertaining to the members, and which consumes time "consumedly." Now and then the Senate adjourns when some one of the great orators has taken the floor, and you are sure of a great effort the next morning. If you are here in time, and can sit, like Atlas with a world on your back, you may enjoy a front seat and hear oratory, unsurpassed, in my opinion, in the world.

The society in Washington, take it all in all, is by many degrees the best in the U.S. One is prepared, though I cannot conceive why, for the contrary. We read in books of travels, and we are told by every body, that the society here is promiscuous, rough, inelegant, and even barbarous. This is an untrue representation, or it has very much changed. There is no city, probably no village in America, where the female society is so refined, cultivated and elegant. With or without regular advantages, women attain the refinements and the tact necessary to polite intercourse. No traveller ever ventured to complain of this part of American society. The great deficiency is that of agreeable, highly cultivated men, whose pursuits have been elevated, and whose minds are pliable to the grace and changing spirit of conversation. Every man of talents possesses these qualities naturally, and hence the great advantage which Washington enjoys over every other city in our country. None but a shallow observer, or a malicious book maker, would ever sneer at the exterior or talk of the ill breeding of such men as form, in great numbers, the agreeable society of this place—for a man of great talents never could be vulgar, and there is a superiority about most of these which raises them above the petty standard which regulates the outside of a coxcomb. Even compared with the dress and address of men of similar positions and pursuits in Europe, however, (members of the House of Commons for example, or of the Chambers of Deputies in France,) it is positively the fact that the Senators and Representatives of the United States have a decided advantage. It is all very well for Mr. Hamilton and other scribblers whose books must be spiced to go down, to ridicule a Washington *saire* for English readers; but if the observation of one who has seen assemblies of legislators and diplomatists in all the countries of Europe may be fairly placed against him and Mrs. Trollope, I may assert upon my own authority, that they will not find out of May Fair in England, so well dressed and dignified a body of men. I have seen as yet, no specimen of the rough animal, described by them and others as the "western member," and if David Crockett, (whom I was never so fortunate as to see,) was of that description, the race must have died with him. It is a thing I have learned since I have been in Washington, to feel a wish that foreigners should see Congress in session.

From United States Gazette of 18th March.

FAILURES.

We find in the New York Courier and Enquirer several letters, which serve to make the public acquainted with the particulars of circumstances which have met them in all shapes since Thursday morning. We more readily copy the letters, because they contain assurances that the extent of the evil, so far as it regards failures, appears now to be understood—and it would be well for persons who speak with horror of a failure for millions, to consider that the assets of houses who fail for such sums, are likely to be proportionate to their debts.

The reports on this head were so contradictory, even at the office of the Notary who protests for the different Banks, that I have abstained from writing until I have been able to make the fullest inquiries, the result of which is:

The stoppage of the old house of Hermann & son (the father.)

Do. do. of Hermann & Briggs, (the son.)

Do. do. of Thomas Barsett & Co. in which there is another son of Mr. Hermann, senior, in partnership.

That is to say, that the three houses of Hermann, who were closely connected, have definitively stopped; that of T. Barrett & Co. to day, when Mr. Barrett resigned his situation as director of the Gas Co. Great exertions have been made to support this house, but their connection with the other two rendered useless and insufficient the means placed at their disposal. The liabilities of the three establishments are variously stated at from nine to ten millions of dollars; but it is expected that T. Barrett & Co. will be enabled to resume their payments next month.

The house of Lee, Maddox & Wood, after a short suspension of one day, have resumed their payments and operations, as it was found that they had ample means to meet every demand upon them, and their credit is unimpaired.

The reports that are in circulation concerning two more respectable houses, are destitute of foundation, and consequently I abstain from giving you their names. The amount of bills drawn by—upon the houses of Hermann, and which will be returned protested to New York, is variously estimated at from nine to ten millions of dollars; but it is expected that T. Barrett & Co. will be enabled to resume their payments next month.

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CHICAGO, March 28. We learn from a gentleman, (JAMES KINZIE, Esq. of this city,) who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday the 18th inst. at about five miles from its mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of their boats was sunk, the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, lost, and the freight and baggage entirely destroyed.

The captain of the Wisconsin, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated that if he should meet the *Tiskilwa*, and her captain would not give them a clear channel, he should run her down.—This, it seemed, provoked the captain of the other boat, and he became as obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met at about five o'clock in the morning, at a time when all the passengers were in bed, and steered directly for each other till within a distance of only a few rods, when the captain of the *Tiskilwa* endeavored, but too late, to avoid the collision; and turning a little out of the direct course, thus gave a fair broadside to the ascending boat, which took her just behind the wheel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she was struck. The first notice of their extreme danger which the cabin passengers received, was the screams of those below who were drowning; and without even time to put on their clothes, they merely escaped by jumping through the windows of the cabin, which, fortunately for them, had been completely separated from the sinking boat by the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city, were among the cabin passengers, and were saved.

The captain of the Wisconsin is said to have acted exactly to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore *boarded*, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavored to prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin; and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to about \$4,000, in the pocket.—Com. Adv.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12th, 1837.

MEXICO.

I wrote yesterday in haste after the departure of the mail, but fearing that you will not receive my letter, and having since received my correspondence from Tampico, I write again to-day, Sunday, giving you the following interesting news on which you may rely.

TAMPICO, March 4th, 1837.

At last Santa Anna is amongst us. He arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. in an American frigate, and was received by the civil authorities with all the honors due to the rank of General, but no more. However, he was enthusiastically welcomed by the people, and received the warm embraces of his numerous friends and partisans, who, in spite of the lukewarmness of the partisans of the present administration, flocked to his residence and escorted him to his country seat of Manga de Clavo. The principal officers of government showed a remarkable coolness to the prisoner of Texas. During his short stay at Vera Cruz, his conduct was very reserved, and he seemed to be laboring under fear or sickness.—Previously to his leaving Vera Cruz, he dispatched an express to the capital, who it is stated, was the bearer of a well written manifesto, in which he endeavors to justify his conduct since he left the city of Mexico for the army, and exposes plainly all the intrigues and calumnies of his enemies during his captivity, and his visit to Washington. As a particular favor he distributed three or four copies of this manifesto to his friends; but as yet none have reached Tampico. This document is, no doubt, the *avant courier* of his ulterior plans, which will be, as usual, digested at Manga de Clavo, and experience has demonstrated that Santa Anna knows as well how to play with his fickle countrymen, as he does to fight cocks, of which he was so fond. A little more time, and we shall hear from the celebrated Manga de Clavo.

The present administration has been gaining ground, so much, that they are on the point of thanking the infamous Tornel for his distinguished services, especially in the financial branch of his ministry. He will be succeeded by a staunch Bustamante.

The federal, or liberal party, is much divided, without resources or leaders, discouraged with so many defeats, in short, broken down. The Santa Annites are every where at work, confident of success; but it must be acknowledged that their leader has lost much of his former popularity, as also the support of the clergy, and of a great portion of the army in activity; and from the preparatory measures for the presidential election, it is clear that the aristocratic party is determined to get rid of him.

UNION OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF INDIANS.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from a gentleman in the Choctaw Nation, dated 20th Jan.

"Capt. Armstrong has succeeded in having an agreement entered into, between the Chickasaw delegation and the Choctaws, whereby the former nation is allowed a home in the country of their old allies and neighbors, for which they pay \$500,000."

"The Chickasaws are to form one district of the Choctaw nation, and to enjoy equal rights with the Choctaws. They will occupy the country bordering on the Canadian—a fine stock raising country—rich land and good water. So you may expect another emigration next spring. The Chickasaws will remove themselves, and intend to wait until the Arkansas is up, when they will embark upon boats with their furniture and baggage, and run up to the Choctaw country. They will not, therefore, be a nuisance and annoyance to the people of your state."

"Apatholola has demanded that all white men, including those who are intermarried with his people, be expelled from the Creek country."

Mr. Gos. luk-wa-na-kon-ne-di-yu, an Indian, is delivering lectures in New York, on the origin of the wars, treaties and injuries of the American Indians.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1837.

NEW-BUFFALO, in Berrien county, at the mouth of Gallien river, is destined to become one of the most important ports on Lake Michigan. Congress has just appropriated ten thousand dollars for improving the harbor, and our legislators have made the western termination of the great Southern Railroad, which is to pass direct from the city of Monroe, through the seven counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass and Berrien. The construction of a good harbor, and the completion of this road, may suggest to all the publications of maps of Michigan, the importance of designating where New-Buffalo is situated.

The paper mentioning the appropriation, states that the improvement of the harbor is to be according to the plan recommended by the report of Lieut. Berrien, of the U. S. Army.

Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult., the massive stone building, corner of Wall and Exchange streets, in New York city, erected for the Joseph, fell almost entirely to the ground. Being in the night, it so happened that nobody was killed. Several other new erections, (they deserve not to be termed buildings,) in the same city, have met a like disaster, but recently. There must be much *spuriousness* in the construction of buildings in New-York, or there would not be so many records as we have, from time to time of their tumbling down. It was but a year or two since, that a massive sham erection at some corner in that city, gave fatal testimony to the *honesty* of its construction, by destroying several lives in its tumbling to ruins.

Eighteen thousand dollars is said to be the loss to the contractor, for his temporary erection for the Joseph. Modern builders may yet learn, that to make a building stand still they can get it off their hands, most readily by used with the stone and brick, and a foundation is very essential. The great error seems to be in the effort to make buildings completely fire proof—so that in the new way, by substituting arches, the beams and plates, which used to serve as binders, are left out. But the mistake is not there alone.

In Buffalo, a few days ago, the heavy stone cornice of a five story building, recently erected by Starkweather & Brown, fell—destroyed the side walk and killed a little girl; belonging to a family much bereaved by the loss.

The Commercial recommends the appointment of an Inspector of Buildings. In every place where (in the march of improvement) brick and stone are piled up to the clouds, that would not be a bad idea.

The late New-Orleans failures caused considerable of a panic in New-York, for a few days; but at the last date, it had about blown over. The Josephs were hard pushed—but assistance from the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank, to the amount of a million of dollars, stopped the run.

The Courier and Enquirer trumpet the praise of Mr. Biddle and his Bank roundly, for thus helping his moneyed friends to resume their payments. In consideration of the past, it is no more than that process seems in duty bound to do. It says—"Again, the value of a large institution, like the United States Bank, is rendered manifest." Who should better know its worth!

Mr. Rathbun was at Batavia, on the 28th ult., to be tried on his great forgery indictments. He was conveyed there in irons, by the sheriff of Erie county, and delivered into the custody of the sheriff of Genesee. A room in the prison was provided for him adjoining the court room; the jail and court-house being the same building. A correspondent of the Daily Commercial Advertiser says—

"The personal appearance of Rathbun has not been visibly altered by his seven months' imprisonment. His natural color is fresh, and his quiet, grave, serene of countenance, remains the same. The only manifestation of his emotions which became perceptible, was a slight flush and pallor, when the judge announced that he was transferred to the custody of the sheriff of Genesee co."

"The agitated suspense he must endure—the varied feelings which must throng upon his mind, during the brief interval that will probably elapse before he will be solemnly arraigned at the bar of public justice, must be certainly unenviable. Prejudged as he has been, on almost all hands, the onus under which he lies must be—if innocent—a deadly and discouraging weight—if guilty, its burden must sink heavily into his soul."

Some sketch of the trial, made important by the place in community which the accused has occupied, and his late reputation, as a man of uncommon enterprise and activity, may be received in time for our next number. It may appear, after all, that the most guilty actors in the dark transactions, are those who run away.

The Chicago Commercial Advertiser, of the 4th inst., contains another version of the steamboat disaster on the Illinois river, from the Sangamo Journal, acquitting the captain of the Wisconsin of all blame, and agreed to by thirty-one passengers, whose names are appended. But on the contrary, the Alton Spectator gives an account not materially varying from that of the Advertiser, published to-day.

William Johnson, a constable of Newark, N. J., the Eagle of that city, of March 14, says, left a few days before, and did not stop to account for the taxes of the west ward, which he had collected, nor to advise with his bail, or are held for \$2,000. And the Cleveland Advertiser, of the 29th, says he passed through their city on the 20th inst.—bound for Detroit. Battered bound for Texas.

The Bank of Monroe, by its own exposure, stands thus—

Specie on hand, a little over	\$ 1,200
Bills in circulation	122,000
Funds in New-York,	27,470
" Buffalo,	2,457

They say, "don't throw away the bills." We will not "throw away" any of them.

There are in our day, some well conducted papers, printed plain enough to be read, and that withal use cuts to ornament their advertisements—when they happen to have any fit to use. We also notice, occasionally, a pretty fair sheet, among our exchanges, which does not use a page of prospectuses, by way of filling up.

"The Peninsula," at Centerville, in this county, after a nap of four or five months, woke up on the 4th inst., with a new partner, by the name of Knappes. It gives promise of improvement. The county seat of St. Joseph is deserving of a good paper; and we know not why such a one may not live and let us live too.

Lockport, is the name